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(Transactions of the Lepidopterological Society of Japan)

New or Little Known Rhopalocera from China and Korea (with 10 text figures)

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NYMPHALIDAE

Euphidryas romanovi shanshiensis ssp. nov. (fig. 2)

Differs from the original subspecies in the following points: 1) Size larger. 2) Upperside, black marking near outer margin in space 2 of forewing does not form the crescent shape. 3) Underside, with no yellowish orange part along outer margin. 4) Each marking of both wings generally larger. Female unknown.

Length of forewing: 20 mm. Habitat: North China. Holotype: VIII. 1940, Tai-yüan, Shansi Prov., North China.

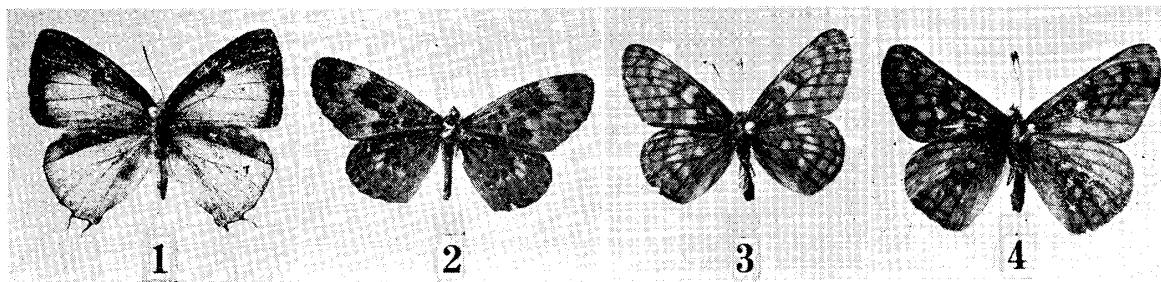


Fig. 1: *Tajuria (Cophanta) illurgis tattaka* ARAKI, ♂ (Allotype)

Fig. 2: *Euphidryas romanovi shanshiensis* nov. ♂ (Holotype)

Fig. 3: *Euphidryas maturna mongolica* SUGITANI ♂

Fig. 4: *Euphidryas maturna coreanica* nov. ♂ (Holotype)

Euphidryas maturna coreanica ssp. nov. (fig. 4)

Melitaea maturna mongolica SUGITANI (nec STAUDINGER), Zephyrus 4, 21-2, 1932.

Although Prof. I. SUGITANI (l. c.) has determined the Korean *maturna* as ssp. *mongolica*, according to STAUDINGER's description (Iris, V. s. 321-2), *mongolica* is smaller (average length of expanse 32-34 mm.), its ground colour of upperside not reddish brown, except of submarginal band of hindwing. In my 2 male specimens (fig. 3) of *mongolica* which were collected at Urga in Mongol, and sent to me by Mr. F. DANIEL, size smaller (length of expanse, 30-32 mm. length of forewing, 18-19 mm.), its ground colour light reddish brown, but 2 markings in discoidal cell of forewing, discoidal cell and submarginal band of hindwing beautiful reddish brown, basal parts in spaces 8, 9 of forewing white. Thus the description as well as specimens from Mongol do not agree with our

Korean *maturna*, therefore, I would give it new subspecific name *coreanica*, and its description below.

Size larger than *mongolica*. Upperside ground colour, beautiful reddish brown, having no white area on both wings. Underside of hindwing, black spot pupillated in each space (2-5) of reddish brown submarginal band as european *maturna* (s. str.).

The detailed descriptions of both sexes were already given by Prof. SUGITANI. Length of forewing: 21 mm. Habitat: Korea. Holotype: 20. VI. 1937, Kosho, Heian-hokudo, N-Korea.

I wish to express my sincere thanks to Mr. F. DANIEL, who has sent me the mongolian specimen.

LYCAENIDAE

Tajuria (Cophanta) illurgis

tattaka ARAKI, 1949. (fig. 1)

Cophanta illurgis tattaka ARAKI, Trans. Kansai. Ent. Soc. 14, pt. 2, 17-19, fig. 3, 3a, 1949.

Up to present, only a single female (Holotype of *tattaka*) in ARAKI's collection is known to science, but regret to say, it was destroyed by fire during the war. Therefore, our allotype newly described here, is a unique existing specimen.

Form of wings not so rounded as female. Upperside, ground colour of both wings light purple, a part of each space (1-3) of forewing, outer margin of spaces 4, 5 of hindwing slightly whitish. Costal as well as outer margin of forewing, costal margin of hindwing broadly black. Black spot near outer margin in space 2 of hindwing very obscure. Underside, waving slender band, discocellular bar, black pupillated yellowish patch near anal angle less distinct than female.

Allotype: 30. VI. 1947, Baikei, Taichu Pref., Formosa. Length of forewing: 19 mm. Habitat: Formosa.

Neozephyrus tatsienluensis sp. nov. (fig. 7 & 8)

Very resembles to *Neozephyrus nishikaze* (ARAKI et SIBATANI, 1941) (Zephyrus 9, pars. 2, 91-92, pl. VII & VIII, fig. 1) from Formosa, but it differs from the latter in the following points:

♂ Upperside, deeper metallic green, forewing with broad black margin, spreading more broader at the apex, hindwing with the distinct broader black margin, as *nishikaze* (figs. 5 & 6, Paratype).

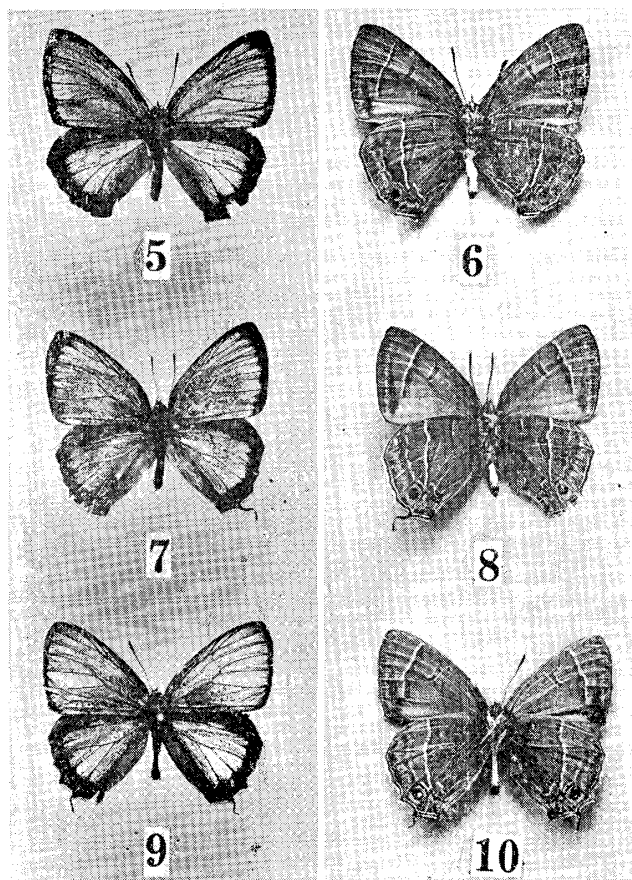


Fig. 5: *Neozephyrus nishikaze* ARAKI et SIBATANI ♂ Fig. 6: ditto, underside
Fig. 7: *N. tatsienluensis* nov. ♂ (Holotype)
Fig. 8: ditto, underside. Fig. 9: *N. sikongensis* nov. ♂ (Holotype) Fig. 10: ditto, underside

Tails very long. Fringes white.

Underside, ground colour more whitish tone. The central white band on forewing somewhat broader, defined internally by deep brownish band, running from costa to the space 2, towards the direction of the tornal angle. Both sides of discocellular deep brownish streak bordered by white line. Submarginal deep brownish band from the apex to the space 1b, becoming more distinct near the lower part. Whitish narrow band beside the submarginal band fairly distinct. On hindwing, the central band somewhat broader, edged internally by deep brownish band, forming a low W-marking near the anal angle. Discocellular deep brownish streak internally edged by narrow white line, a short white line of the space 7 near the base bordered by deep brownish streak. Submarginal grayish white band double, the one is linear, the other is widely diffused. Pupillated orange patch of the space 2 and the same coloured patch at the anal angle are incompletely connected, scattering bluish scales at the area above the tail. ♀ Unknown. Length of forewing: 20 mm.

Holotype 1 ♂, "chasseurs indigènes de Ta-tsien-lou. Recolté de 1910." (ex coll. OBERTHUR)
Habitat: West China. In author's collection.

Neozephyrus sikongensis sp. nov. (fig. 9 & 10)

♂ Very closely near the former, but upperside, black margin of forewing, much narrower, becoming somewhat broad at the apex. Hindwing with black margin same breadth as the former. Tails slender. Underside, ground colour not so grayish white, rather as *nishikaze* (fig. 5 & 6). A short white line of the space 7, as well as discocellular streak of hindwing somewhat indistinct. ♀ Unknown. Length of forewing: 21 mm.

Holotype 1 ♂, "chasseurs indigènes de Ta-tsien-lou. Recolté de 1910." (ex coll. OBERTHUR)
Habitat: West China. In author's collection.

I am deeply indebted to Dr. N. D. RILEY and Mr. A. G. GABRIEL of the British Museum, who have sent me these precious specimens. According to the correspondence from Dr. RILEY, hitherto, many species have been wrongly mixed under the name "*Zephyrus scintillans*", in which these two new species were included. *Scintillans* may be rather rare species in China. He also recognises that *scintillans* LEECH is quite different species from *taiwanus* WILEMAN. Again I must express my cordial thanks to Dr. RILEY and Mr. GABRIEL. In short, it is clear that these new species belong to *smaragdinus-duma* series.

HESPERIIDAE

Ampittia matudai MURAYAMA, 1943.

Ampittia matudai MURAYAMA, Zephyrus 9, pt. 3, fig. 1, 1943.

For a long time, we have had no record of this species since my original description was published. At this time, a pair of specimens were newly found from SUGITANI's collection in the Kyushu University. So I appoint them to allotype and paratype of this species, because original description was made according to unique male.

Allotype: Habon, Formosa, 5-9. VIII. 1926. Prof. I. SUGITANI leg. Paratype: near Pianan in the central mountains of Formosa, 24. VII. 1951. Mr. T. OGA leg. Length of forewing: 21 mm.

Female is distinguished from male in having more rounded wings and more distinct yellowish

spots in space of 2, 3, 6, 7, also discoidal cell of forewing on both sides, as well as in space of 1, 3, 4 of hindwing on underside.

This species is very closely allied to *Aeromachus inachus formosanus* MATSUMURA 1931, but differs from it in having good ordered arrangement of yellowish spot of forewing on both sides.

It is questionable to separate the formosan *A. inachus* as the subspecies *formosanus* from the Japanese original subspecies.

摘

要

著者は本論文において北シナ山西省及び朝鮮北部に分布するヒヨウモンモドキ属の2新亜種と、西部シナ西康省産のミドリシジミ類2新種、ならびに新しいタイプとして台湾産の2つの稀種を記載した。なかんずく、朝鮮のヒヨウモンモドキは、従来カラフトヒヨウモンモドキといわれ、亜種 *mongolica* にあてられていたが、DANIEL 氏の御好意で蒙古産の真正の *mongolica* を入手するに及んで別の亜種を代表することが判明したものである。タイプは1頭しか指定しなかったが、本亜種はすでに杉谷教授の詳しい記述や原色写真図、諸家に蔵せられる幾多の標本によってその一般的特色は明かにされているところである。次に西部シナ西康省のター・チエン・ルーからの2つのミドリシジミ新種は、始め大英博物館の Dr. RILEY 氏が *scintillans* (台湾産ララサンミドリシジミ原種とされるもの) 種と誤認して送られたもので、研究の結果新しいものであることを同氏にお知らせしたところ、同氏も私の考えを支持されたのみならず、寛大にもその発表の自由を私にまかせられると共に、同氏も近く同博物館に蔵せられる夥しいシナ産のミドリシジミ類を整理し、従来の誤れる知見に総合的改訂を与えたき由を伝えられた。従来シナからしられた *scintillans* と称するものには、少くも3—4種以上のものが混同されており、その多くは未知種と考えられる。むしろ *scintillans* の真正なものは同博物館にも余り個体は多くないようである。とにかく、今回発見された新種が台湾の *nishikaze* ニシカゼミドリシジミに最も近縁であることは疑いなく、同種がシナ大陸まで分布することの可能性と共に、*nishikaze-duma* の系列に入るミドリシジミ類が相当多種類に上るであろうとの予想は、今後われわれの大なる興味の的となるであろう。また新たに発見された台湾の *Tajuria illurgis tattaka* は、戦時中荒木氏がタイワンサザナミシジミという和名をつけて記載されたもので、従来タイプの1♀しかしられていず、一般に親しみのうすいものであった。このタイプは空襲によって荒木氏の標本が焼かれた結果、日本に実在の確実な標本がなくなったわけであるが、今回私の入手したるによって再びその存在が確認されたことはよろこばしい。終りの台湾のセセリチョウは私が戦前ムシヤホソバセセリとして記載した新種であるが、戦争の終り頃杉谷氏の御所蔵品中にもあることをしり、いまこゝに改めて Allotype の記載をすることにしたのである。

追記— *N. tatsienluensis* 及び *N. sikongensis* の type は其後大英博物館の希望により同博物館に送られ保存されることになった。

P. S.— After these descriptions, the types of *N. tatsienluensis* and *N. sikongensis* were sent to preserve in the British Museum.

訂正— 前号 p. 28 森・村山「滋賀県のオオヒカゲについて」の写真説明中、Fig. 5 の ♂ (Paratype) 及び Fig. 6 の ♀ (Holotype) は Fig. 5 ♂ (Holotype), Fig. 6 ♀ (Paratype) の誤りにつき訂正する。又、同頁中の中島喜想次氏は中島喜想治氏の誤り、p. 29 の11行目 Holotype 1 ♂ (Fig. 6)—Paratopotypes—(1 ♂ Fig. 5) とあるのは Holotype 1 ♂ (Fig. 5)—Paratopotypes—(1 ♀ Fig. 6) の誤りにつき訂正する。